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(54) **COSMETIC BASE MATERIAL AND COSMETIC CONTAINING SAID COSMETIC BASE MATERIAL**

(57) A cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by poly-condensing at least one silylated amino acid having a specific chemical structure and at least one silane compound having a specific chemical structure, wherein the reaction molar ratio of silylated amino acid:silane compound is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150, and a cosmetic containing 0.01% by mass or more and 20% by mass or less of the cosmetic substrate are provided.

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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer and to a cosmetic containing the cosmetic substrate. More particularly, the present invention relates to a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by polycondensing at least one silylated amino acid having two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom and at least one silane compound generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom by hydrolysis and to a cosmetic containing the cosmetic substrate, being capable of imparting lustrous gloss, good sliding effect and non-sticky moisturizing feeling to hair, being excellent in a split hair preventing effect, being capable of imparting smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin, and furthermore, having a function as an emulsifier and a powder dispersant.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] It has conventionally been tried to blend a silicone oil in cosmetics for hair and skin, to impart gloss and luster and to impart water repellency owing to the silicone oil. However, a silicone oil is intrinsically a hydrophobic substance and thus has a problem that when being applied to hair, the silicone oil hardly adheres to hairs damaged and having hydrophilized surface and the effect thereof is not exerted. Further, since a silicone oil is not easily blended in an aqueous cosmetic, it is necessary to concurrently use a surfactant (emulsifier) in the aqueous cosmetic for keeping stability of the product.

[0003] An amino-modified silicone obtained by introducing an amino functional group into a silicone for enhancing adsorptive powder thereof to hair and skin (Patent Document 1, etc.) and a polyether-modified silicone endowed with hydrophilicity by introducing a polyoxyalkylene group into a silicone for providing easy blending into a hydrophilic cosmetic and for imparting a moisturizing property (Patent Document 2) have been used. However, the moisturizing property imparting effect is not obtained only by addition of an amino group, and even if the polyether-modified silicone is used, the aspect of adsorbability to hair and skin is not satisfactory though the degree of stability in an aqueous cosmetic increases.

[0004] Further, there is also an attempt of introducing an amino acid into an amino-modified silicone to impart a moisturizing property of the amino acid. However, for introducing an amino acid into a silicone chain, the reaction needs to be conducted in an organic solvent at high temperature (Patent Document 3) or needs to use α -amino acid-N-carboxylic acid anhydride (Patent Document 4). Thus, the production is not easy.

[0005] The present inventors have developed a silylated peptide made by introducing a silane compound having two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom into a peptide obtained by hydrolyzing a protein, and developed a silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition obtained by polycondensing the silylated peptide with a silane compound generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom by hydrolysis (Patent Document 5). The present inventors have attempted to blend this in a cosmetic to impart a moisturizing property owing to the peptide and luster-gloss and sliding effect owing to the silicone to hair and skin. This silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition has a nature as an emulsifier, and particularly, has been used as an emulsifier for producing an O/W type emulsion (Patent Document 6).

[0006] The protein hydrolysate used for obtaining the silylated peptide, however, has little adsorption site to weakly acidic hair and skin because of small content of basic amino acids in the protein, and is not sufficiently satisfactory regarding imparting luster and gloss, excluding extremely special protein sources. Depending on the protein hydrolysate to be used, the moisturizing effect is too high to impart sticky feeling to hair and skin in some cases. Further, depending on the protein source for the peptide and the extent of degradation thereon, the hydrolysate contained in a cosmetic is associated, to generate insoluble matters. That is, a problem of stability of the cosmetic exists. For this reason, the extent of degradation of a protein and the reaction ratio thereof in copolymerizing with a silane compound should be investigated sufficiently, for producing a more stable product of a silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition.

PRIOR ART REFERENCES

PATENT DOCUMENTS

[0007]

(Patent Document 1) JP H06-080536A
 (Patent Document 2) JP H08-188519A
 (Patent Document 3) JP2009-540040A

(Patent Document 4) JP2002-145724A

(Patent Document 5) JP2000-007795A

(Patent Document 6) JP2001-048732A

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

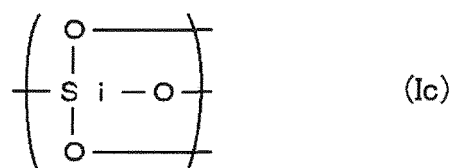
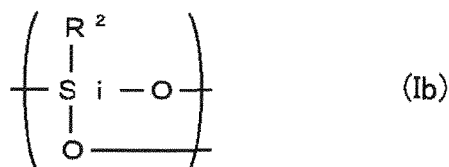
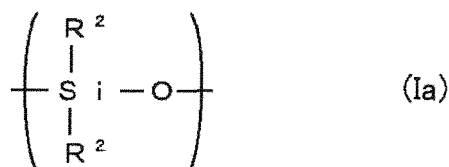
[0008] The present invention has an object of providing a cosmetic substrate composed of a silicone-based polymer compound, being excellent in adsorbability to hair and skin, being capable of imparting lustrous gloss, good sliding effect and non-sticky moisturizing feeling to hair, being excellent in a split hair preventing effect, being capable of imparting smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin, and having also a function as an emulsifier.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0009] The present inventors have intensively studied to solve the above-described problem and resultantly found that a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by using a silylated amino acid instead of a silylated peptide can be produced easily in an aqueous solvent, and further, when blended in a cosmetic, the copolymer can impart lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, non-sticky moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect to hair and can impart smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin, and further, has also a function as an emulsifier and a powder dispersant, leading to completion of the present invention.

[0010] A first embodiment of the present invention is a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer having a structural unit U represented by the following general formula (Ia), (Ib) or (Ic):

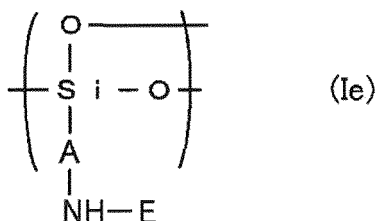
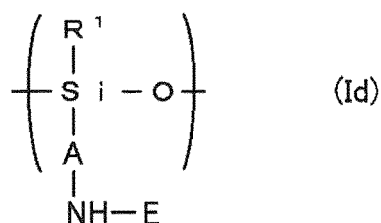
[Chemical Formula 1]



[wherein, R² represents a hydroxyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms optionally containing nitrogen, sulfur, a halogen or a phenyl group in the group, and the groups R² may be the same or different.]

and a structural unit W represented by the following general formula (Id) or (Ie):

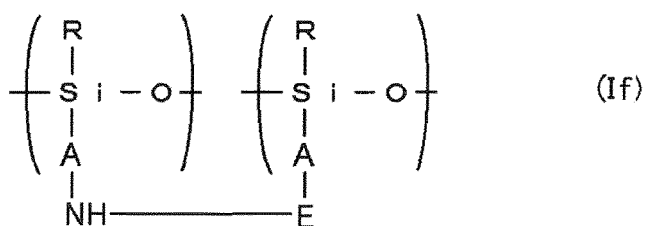
[Chemical Formula 2]



[wherein, R^1 represents a hydroxyl group or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, the groups R^1 may be the same or different, A is a divalent group bonding Si and N, and represents at least one group selected from the group consisting of R^B , $*R^BOCH_2CH(OH)CH_2$, $*R^BS$, $*R^BNH$ and $*R^BOCOCH_2CH_2$ (R^B represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and * represents a side bonding to Si), E represents a residue obtained by removing one primary amino group from an α amino acid, and when E has an amino group other than the α amino group, N in the above-described other amino group may be bonded to A of the other structural unit W], wherein the molar ratio of structural unit W:structural unit U is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150 (Claim 1). This cosmetic substrate can impart lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, combability, non-sticky moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect to hair, and can impart smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin.

[0011] The residue represented by E includes any of residues obtained by removing an α amino group from an α amino acid and residues obtained by removing one amino group other than an α amino group from an α amino acid. The α amino group denotes an amino group bonding directly to a carbon bonding directly to a carboxyl group of an α amino acid. The case having an amino group other than an α amino group is a case in which the α amino acid is a basic amino acid, and the other amino group is an amino group bonded to the side chain of the α amino acid. "When E has an amino group other than an α amino group, N of the above-described other amino group is bonded to A of the other structural unit W" means that a structure represented by the following formula (If) is formed, or the like.

[Chemical Formula 3]



[0012] E in the formula (If) represents an α amino group-removed residue obtained by removing an α amino group from an α amino acid, and N of an amino group of the side chain contained in the E is bonded to A. R represents R^1 or O-.

[0013] As a more preferable embodiment of the above-described first embodiment, the present invention provides a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer in which the structural unit U is represented by (Ia) or (Ib) and the structural unit W is represented by (Id) (Claim 2). According to this embodiment, the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer does not get too high viscosity, and can be easily used as a cosmetic substrate.

[0014] The effect capable of imparting gloss, good sliding effect, moisturizing feeling, a split hair preventing effect and the like to hair and imparting smoothness and moist feeling to skin of the above-described cosmetic substrate improves

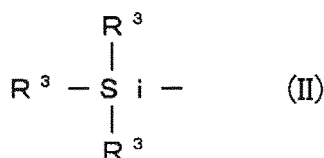
more when basic amino acids are contained in the above-described α amino acid (an α amino acid used as a raw material for producing the above-described silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer, and represented by the formula $\text{NH}_2\text{-E}$) and its proportion is higher. By including of basic amino acids in the above-described α amino acid, the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer scarcely causes phenomena such as agglomeration and precipitation even in an aqueous cosmetic, and stability in the cosmetic increases. As a preferable embodiment of the above-described first embodiment, a cosmetic substrate characterized in that the above-described α amino acid contains basic amino acids (Claim 3) is provided.

[0015] The above-described effect by inclusion of basic amino acids in the above-described α amino acid becomes clear from around where the proportion of basic amino acids exceeds 35 mol%, and becomes remarkable when the proportion is 40 mol% or more. Thus, as a more preferable embodiment of the above-described first embodiment, a cosmetic substrate characterized in that 40 mol% or more of the above-described α amino acid are basic amino acids (Claim 4) is provided.

[0016] Of basic amino acids, arginine is best in the action of imparting moisturizing feeling and moist feeling to hair and skin. Thus, as a further preferable embodiment of the above-described first embodiment, a cosmetic substrate in which 40 mol% or more of the above-described α amino acid are composed of arginine (Claim 5) is provided.

[0017] As a more preferable embodiment of the above-described first embodiment, the present invention provides a cosmetic substrate characterized in that a group represented by the following general formula (II) is bonded to the end of the above-described silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer (Claim 6).

[Chemical Formula 4]

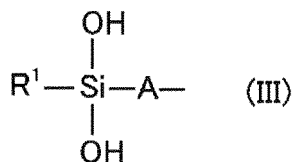


[wherein, R^3 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and the groups R^3 may be the same or different.]

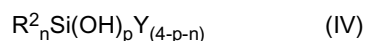
[0018] According to this embodiment, a hydroxyl group remaining at the end of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is bonded to a group represented by the general formula (II). As a result, long-term storage stability of the above-described copolymer in a cosmetic increases, and a cosmetic showing little change during long-term storage can be obtained.

[0019] A second embodiment of the present invention is a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by poly-condensing at least one silylated amino acid in which a silyl group represented by the following general formula (III):

[Chemical Formula 5]



[wherein, R^1 represents a hydroxyl group or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, A is a divalent group bonding Si and N, and represents a group selected from the groups consisting of R^B , $^*\text{R}^B\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2$, $^*\text{R}^B\text{S}$, $^*\text{R}^B\text{NH}$ and $^*\text{R}^B\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ (R^B represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and * represents a side bonded to Si)] is bonded to an α amino group of an α amino acid, and at least one silane compound represented by the following general formula (IV):



[wherein, R^2 represents a hydroxyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms optionally

containing nitrogen, sulfur, a halogen or a phenyl group in the group, n is an integer of 0 to 2, and n R^2 s may be the same or different. p is an integer of 2 to 4, $n+p \leq 4$, and $(4-p-n)$ Y s represent an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom],

wherein the reaction molar ratio of silylated amino acid:silane compound is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150 (Claim 7) .

[0020] This cosmetic substrate is obtained by defining the above-described cosmetic substrate of the first embodiment by way of the production method of the copolymer. Therefore, this cosmetic substrate can impart lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, combability, non-sticky moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect to hair and can impart smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin, likewise. When an α amino acid has an amino group other than an α amino group (that is, when an amino acid as the raw material contains basic amino acids), a silyl group represented by the above-described general formula (III) may be bonded to all or a part of the above-described other amino acids (amino acids in the side chain) in addition to an α amino group.

[0021] As a more preferable embodiment of the above-described second embodiment, the present invention provides a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by poly-condensing the silylated amino acid and the silane compound, then, further reacting a silane compound represented by the following general formula (VIII):



[wherein, three R^3 s represent an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and the three R^3 s may be the same or different] (Claim 8). This cosmetic substrate is obtained by defining the above-described cosmetic substrate as a preferable embodiment of the first embodiment by way of the production method of the copolymer. According to this embodiment, a hydroxyl group remaining at the end of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer of the second embodiment reacts with a silane compound represented by the general formula (VIII). As a result, long-term storage stability of the above-described copolymer in a cosmetic increases, and a cosmetic showing little change during long-term storage can be obtained.

[0022] A third embodiment of the present invention is a cosmetic containing the above-described cosmetic substrate according to the first embodiment or the second embodiment. The content of the above-described silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer (the cosmetic substrate according to the first embodiment or the second embodiment) in the cosmetic is suitably about 0.01% by mass to 20% by mass in the cosmetic for manifesting lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, non-sticky moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect on hair and manifesting smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling on skin, though there is a slight difference depending on the kind and the form of a cosmetic. Then, a cosmetic containing 0.01% by mass or more and 20% by mass or less of the above-described cosmetic substrate according to the first embodiment or the second embodiment (Claim 9) is provided.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0023] The cosmetic substrate of the present invention composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer can be produced more easily as compared with a silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition of a conventional product, and furthermore, the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced can impart lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, non-sticky moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect to hair and can impart smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin. It has also functions as an emulsifier and a powder dispersant. Further, the cosmetic blended with the above-described cosmetic substrate imparts the effects as described above to hair and skin, and additionally, storage stability of the cosmetic substrate is good even in an aqueous cosmetic.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0024]

[FIG. 1] Fig. 1 shows an infrared absorption spectra of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in Example 1.

[FIG. 2] Fig. 2 shows an infrared absorption spectra of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in Example 5.

[FIG. 3] Fig. 3 shows an infrared absorption spectra of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in Example 6.

MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0025] The silylated amino acid as the raw material of the cosmetic substrate of the present invention, polycondensation

of a silylated amino acid and a silane compound as a step of producing the cosmetic substrate of the present invention, the reaction of the polycondensate and a silane compound having three alkyl groups bonded to a silicon atom, and the cosmetic containing the cosmetic substrate of the present invention will be illustrated below in this order.

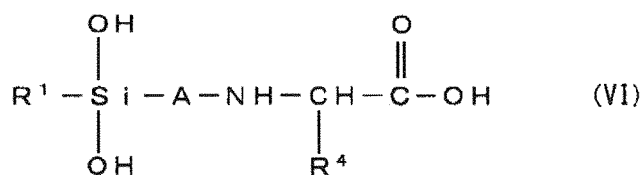
[Silylated amino acid]

[0026] The silylated amino acid is obtained by reacting a silane coupling agent generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom with an α amino group of an α amino acid. As the α amino acid used in production of the silylated amino acid, those used for cosmetics can be used and are not particularly restricted. Any of acidic amino acids such as aspartic acid, glutamic acid and the like, neutral amino acids such as glycine, alanine, serine, threonine, methionine, cysteine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, proline, tryptophan, asparagine, glutamine and the like, basic amino acids such as arginine, lysine, histidine, ornithine and the like can be used.

[0027] The silane coupling agent generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom includes, for example, 3-glycidoxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane, N-(2'-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldiethoxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropyltriethoxysilane and the like, and commercially available products of any compounds can be used. For example, KBM-402, KBE-402, KBM-502, KBE-503, KBM-403 and KBE-403 (all are trade names) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., SH6040, SZ6023 and SZ6030 (all are trade names) manufactured by Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd., and the like correspond to them.

[0028] The silylated amino acid can be produced by methods described in JP-A H8-59424 and JP-A H8-67608. For example, a silane coupling agent having two or more alkoxy groups bonding directly to a silicon atom is dropped into an amino acid aqueous solution while stirring with heat under a basic condition and both the compounds are allowed to contact, as a result, the silane coupling agent is bonded to an amino group of the amino acid, to obtain a silylated amino acid having two or more hydroxyl groups generated on a silicon atom as represented by the following general formula (VI).

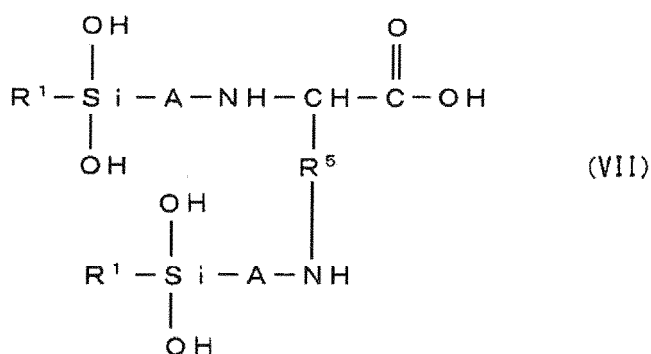
[Chemical Formula 6]



[wherein, R^1 and A are the same as in the general formula (I), and R^4 represents the side chain of an amino acid.]

[0029] When the α amino acid is a basic amino acid and a silane compound generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom is bonded also to an amino group of the side chain, the copolymer can be represented by the following general formula (VII):

[Chemical Formula 7]



[wherein, R^1 and A are the same as in the general formula (I), and R^5 represents a side chain excluding an amino group]

in the side chain of a basic amino acid.].

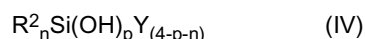
[0030] In the reaction of introducing a silyl group into an amino group in producing a silylated amino acid, a silane coupling agent and an α amino acid are reacted under basic condition of the solution having pH of 9 to 11, and if a silane coupling agent is dropped into the solution having pH in this range, the alkoxy group bonding directly to a silicon atom is hydrolyzed and converted into a hydroxyl group. That is, in the reaction of an α amino acid and a silane coupling agent, it is not necessary to previously hydrolyze a silane coupling agent to cause conversion into a hydroxyl group, and the reaction can be performed by adding a silane coupling agent directly to an amino acid aqueous solution having pH controlled to 9 to 11.

[0031] As the α amino acid used in the reaction, a single amino acid may be used or an amino acid mixture may be used. When an amino acid mixture is used, the present amount of each amino acid in the copolymer is unclear in producing the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer, since reactivity to a silane coupling agent varies slightly depending on the kind of the amino acid. For this reason, it is desirable that silylation is conducted using a single amino acid, in producing a silylated amino acid.

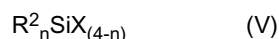
[0032] Progress of the silylation reaction can be confirmed by measuring the amino nitrogen amount in the reaction liquid by a Van Slyke method. The reaction product is, after adjusting the concentration, subjected to the subsequent polycondensation reaction with a silane compound. The reaction product is usually a mixture of a silylated amino acid and an unreacted α amino acid, and a mixture having a content of a silylated amino acid of 40 mol% or more is preferable as one which is subjected to a polycondensation reaction with a silane compound. Therefore, if the mixture itself after completion of the silylation reaction is used in a polycondensation reaction, it is preferable that the reaction rate of the silylation reaction is 40% or more. Further, the reaction liquid may be neutralized, and concentrated when appropriate, and purified with an ion exchange resin, a dialysis membrane, electrodialysis, ultrafiltration and the like, before being used as the raw material in polycondensation with a silane compound.

[Polycondensation of silylated amino acid and silane compound]

[0033] Next, the silylated amino acid obtained as described above and a silane compound generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom represented by the general formula (IV):



[wherein, R^2 represents a hydroxyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms optionally containing nitrogen, sulfur, a halogen or a phenyl group in the group, n is an integer of 0 to 2, and n R^2 -s may be the same or different. p is an integer of 2 to 4, $n+p \leq 4$, and $(4-p-n)$ Y represent an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom.] are poly-condensed, and the silane compound having two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom is obtained by hydrolyzing a silane compound represented by the following general formula (V):



[wherein, R^2 and n are the same as in the above-described general formula (IV), and n R^2 -s may be the same or different. $(4-n)$ X s represent at least one group selected from the group consisting of a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group and a halogen group.]. In the hydrolysis, an alkoxy group or a halogen group of the silane compound can be hydrolyzed to be converted into a hydroxyl group, by dropping into an aqueous solution having pH adjusted to an acidic side of 2 to 3 with hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and the like or into an aqueous solution having pH adjusted to 10 to 11 with a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, a potassium hydroxide aqueous solution and the like. R^2 in the general formula (Ia), (Ib), (IV) or (V) is preferably a hydroxyl group, a phenyl group or an alkyl group having 4 to 14 carbon atoms.

[0034] Examples of a silane compound represented by the general formula (V) generating two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon atom by hydrolysis include tetramethoxysilane, methyltrimethoxysilane, methyldimethoxysilane, dimethyldimethoxysilane, phenyltrimethoxysilane, diphenyldimethoxysilane, hexyltrimethoxysilane, decyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, N-phenyl-3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-chloropropyltrimethoxysilane, 3-chloropropylmethyldimethoxysilane, 3-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane, tetraethoxysilane, methyltriethoxysilane, methyldiethoxysilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, phenyltriethoxysilane, diphenyldiethoxysilane, hexyltriethoxysilane, octyltriethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane, 3-methacryloxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane, N-(2-aminoethyl)-3-aminopropylmethyldiethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane, 3-chloropropyltriethoxysilane, 3-chloropropylmethyldiethoxysilane, 3-glycidoxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane, 3-isocyanatopropyltriethoxysilane, methyldichrolosilane, methyltrichrolosilane, dimethyldichrolosilane, phenyltrichrolosilane, diphenyldichrolosilane, vinyltrichrolosilane, and 3-chloropropylmethyldichrolosilane. These silane compounds generate two or more hydroxyl groups bonding directly to a silicon

atom by hydrolysis to yield a silane compound represented by the general formula (IV).

[0035] Commercially available products of the silane compound represented by the general formula (V) can be used. For example, KBM-13, KBM-22, KBM-103, KBM-3063, KBM-3033, KBM-1003, KBM-502, KBM-603, KBM-602, KBM-903, KBM-573, KBM-803, KBM-403, KBE-13, KBE-22, KBE-103, KBE-1003, KBE-402, KBE-502, KBE-503, KBE-1003, KBE-603, KBE-602, KBE-3033, KBE-3083, KBE-903 (all are trade names) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Z-6366, Z-6329, Z-6013, Z-6383, Z-6321, Z-6265, Z-6275, Z-6403, Z-6583, Z-6586, Z-6187, Z-6341, Z-6210, Z-6124, ACS-8 (all are trade names) manufactured by Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd., and the like can be mentioned.

[0036] Polycondensation of a silylated amino acid with a silane compound represented by the general formula (IV) can be carried out by reference to a production method of a silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition described in JP-H11-286550A or Patent Document 6. Specifically, a silylated amino acid aqueous solution is adjusted to an acidic pH of 2 to 3 with hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and the like or adjusted to a basic pH of 10 to 11 with a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, a potassium hydroxide aqueous solution and the like, and a silane compound represented by the general formula (V) is dropped therein, by this, an alkoxy group, a halogen atom and the like of the silane compound are hydrolyzed and converted into a hydroxyl group, to give a form represented by the general formula (IV). Then, a hydroxyl group of the silylated amino acid and a hydroxyl group of the silane compound itself are polycondensed and polymerized.

[0037] The reaction molar ratio of the silylated amino acid to the silane compound represented by the general formula (V), that is, the silylated amino acid:silane compound is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150. The silylated amino acid:silane compound is preferably 1:20 to 1:150, more preferably 1:20 to 1:100. When reacted in the range of 1:5 to 1:150, the amino acid amount in the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is approximately 1% by mass to 20% by mass, though it varies slightly since there is a difference in the molecular weight depending on the functional group of the silane compound used in the reaction. When the amino acid presence amount in the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is less than 1% by mass, the nature of the silicone appears strongly, oily feeling due to a silicone chain increases, and adhesion to hydrophilic hairs becomes difficult. As a result, there is a possibility that lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, non-sticky moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect cannot be imparted sufficiently to hair and smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling cannot be imparted to skin. When the amino acid presence amount in the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer exceeds 20% by mass, there is a possibility of generating sticky feeling when applied to hair and skin.

[0038] If the viscosity of the generated silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is extremely high, blending into a cosmetic becomes difficult and handling thereof becomes worse. Thus, a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer, of which aqueous solution having the solid content of 75% shows a viscosity in the range of 500 to 20,000 mPa·s at 20°C, is preferable. For producing a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer having the viscosity within this range, it is necessary that the reaction molar ratio of the silylated amino acid to the silane compound, that is, the silylated amino acid:silane compound is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150.

[0039] The silylated amino acid used for producing the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer may be a single silylated amino acid or a mixture obtained by mixing several silylated amino acids. It is preferable that the silylated amino acid contains a basic amino acid from the standpoint of the action of imparting moisturizing feeling and moist feeling to hair and skin when blended into a cosmetic. Particularly, when the amount of all amino acids is 100 mol%, it is preferable that the basic amino acid content is 40 mol% or more. Of silylated basic amino acids, silylated arginine manifests the effect of imparting moisturizing feeling and moist feeling more successfully and is preferably used.

[0040] The temperature of the reaction of a silylated amino acid and a silane compound is preferably 30°C to 60°C since when it is too low, the reaction is not carried out easily, while when too high, an alkoxy group and a halogen group of a silane compound represented by the general formula (V) are hydrolyzed rapidly. The reaction time varies depending on the reaction amount and the reaction temperature, and it is preferable that the above-described silane compound represented by the general formula (V) is dropped over a period of 30 minutes to 2 hours, and thereafter, stirring of the reaction liquid is continued for 1 to 24 hours. After completion of the reaction, an alkali aqueous solution such as a dilute sodium hydroxide solution and the like is added in the case of acidic side of the solution and an acid aqueous solution such as dilute hydrochloric acid, dilute sulfuric acid and the like is added in the case of basic side, and the mixture is stirred to neutralize the solution. Since an increase in the molecular weight progresses by neutralization, stirring is continued for about 1 to 24 hours to complete the reaction after neutralization.

[Reaction with silane compound having three alkyl groups bonding to silicon atom]

[0041] The silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained as described above can be used as it is as a cosmetic substrate. However, since a hydroxyl group remains at the end silyl group of the copolymer, there is a possibility that the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymers agglomerate mutually to increase the molecular weight. For this reason, it is preferable for the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained above that a silane compound represented by the following general formula (VIII):



[wherein, three R^3 s represent an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and the three R^3 s may be the same or different] is further added to block a hydroxyl group on the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer.

[0042] The above-described silane compound having one hydroxyl group represented by the general formula (VIII) is obtained, for example, by hydrolyzing a silane compound represented by the following general formula (IX):



[wherein, R^3 is the same as described above, and R^4 represents an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a halogen atom.].

[0043] The silane compound represented by the general formula (IX) generating one hydroxyl group bonding directly to a silicon atom by hydrolysis includes, for example, dimethylvinylchlorosilane, n-butyldimethylchlorosilane, tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane, tert-butyldiphenylchlorosilane, octadecyldimethylchlorosilane, methyldiphenylchlorosilane, tri-n-butylchlorosilane, triethylchlorosilane, trimethylchlorosilane, tri-n-propylchlorosilane, triphenylchlorosilane, trimethylsilyl oxide, dimethylethoxysilane, dimethylvinylethoxysilane, dimethylvinylmethoxysilane, trimethylethoxysilane, trimethylmethoxysilane and the like. These silane compounds are also commercially available, and for example, KA-31, TESC, TBMS, IIPSC and TES (all are trade names) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Z-6013 (trade name) manufactured by Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd., and the like can be exemplified.

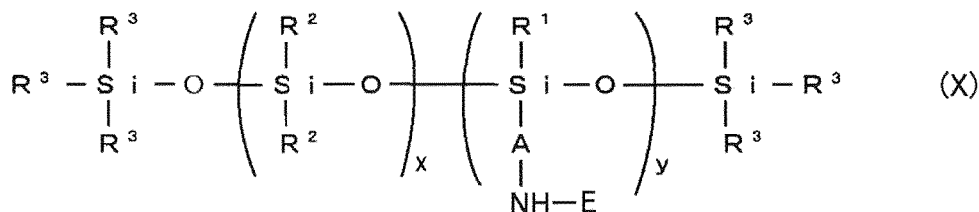
[0044] The reaction of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer and a silane compound represented by the general formula (VIII) can be carried in the same manner as for the reaction of a silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition and a silane compound having three alkyl groups bonding to a silicon atom, described in Patent Document 5. Specifically, an aqueous solution of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer composition is stirred at 20 to 100°C, preferably 30°C to 80°C, and a silane compound represented by the general formula (IX) is dropped into this and these are reacted. In the case of a silane compound represented by the general formula (IX) wherein R^4 is a halogen group, the halogen group is converted into a hydroxyl group by dropping directly into a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer aqueous solution, and the resultant hydroxyl group is condensed with a hydroxyl group of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer, while in the case of a silane compound wherein R^4 is an alkoxy group, it is necessary that the reaction system is adjusted to pH1 to 4 and the reaction is started, and thereafter, pH is adjusted to around neutrality to conduct the reaction, alternatively,

a compound represented by the general formula (IX) is hydrolyzed previously in an aqueous solution of pH2 to 3 to obtain a silane compound represented by general formula (VIII), and thereafter, the compound is dropped into the above-described silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer solution to conduct the reaction around neutrality.

[0045] Stirring is continued for 1 to 24 hours after completion of dropping of a silane compound represented by the general formula (IX), the solution is neutralized with a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, a potassium hydroxide aqueous solution or the like, and further, stirring is continued for 1 to 24 hours to complete the reaction. Thus, a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer having good stability is obtained.

[0046] The silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained as described above is a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer constituting the cosmetic substrate of the first embodiment of the present invention. Specifically, it is a copolymer having a structural unit U represented by the above-described general formula (Ia), (Ib) or (Ic) and a structural unit W represented by the general formula (Id) or (Ie) wherein structural unit W: structural unit U is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150 (molar ratio). In a preferable embodiment, a $\text{R}^3_3\text{Si-O-}$ group is further bonded to Si at the end (or, a $\text{R}^3_3\text{Si-}$ group is bonded to O at the end). It is believed that, in this copolymer, O contained in the structural unit represented by the general formula (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) and Si in the other structural unit are bonded. Further, a case in which the above-described bond represented by the general formula (If) is contained is also envisaged. That is, this copolymer is a mixture of various structures, but, in a preferable embodiment, this copolymer is mainly composed of a copolymer represented by the following general formula (X):

[Chemical Formula 8]



[wherein, R¹, R², R³, A and E are as described above, x and y represent an integer of 1 or more, and x:y = 1:5 to 1:150 is satisfied. In this case, x and y only indicate the presence number of each monomer, and do not represent the order of a sequence]. The degree of polymerization, namely x+y, is preferably about 5 to 1000, more preferably about 10 to 100 to show good adsorbability for hair and skin without imparting stickiness.

[Cosmetic containing silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer of the present invention]

[0047] The cosmetic of the present invention is prepared by inclusion of a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced as described above. The cosmetic capable of containing a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer includes, for example, a hair rinse, a hair treatment, a hair conditioner, a hair cream, a split hair coating agent, a shampoo, a hair setting agent, a hair color, a permanent wave agent and the like as hair cosmetics, and, for example, a skin cream, a milky lotion, a facial cleanser, a cleansing cream, a skin care gel, a beauty essence and the like as skin cosmetics.

[0048] The content of a cosmetic substrate composed a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer in the cosmetic of the present invention (blending amount in cosmetic) is preferably about 0.01% by mass to 20% by mass, more preferably 0.1% by mass to 10% by mass, though it varies slightly depending on the kind of the cosmetic such as rinse away type or not rinse away type. When the content of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is less than the above-described range, there is a possibility that the effect of imparting lustrous gloss, good sliding effect, moisturizing feeling and a split hair preventing effect to hair and the effect of imparting smoothness and moist feeling to skin are not manifested. When over the above-described range, the adhesion amount to hair and skin becomes too large and stickiness is possibly generated, and storage stability of the cosmetic worsens in some cases.

[0049] The cosmetic of the present invention is constituted, as an essential ingredient, of a cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer as described above, and anionic surfactants, nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, ampholytic surfactants, cationic polymers, ampholytic polymers, anionic polymers, thickening agents, animal and plant extracts, polysaccharides or derivatives thereof, hydrolysates of proteins derived from animals, plants or microorganisms and derivatives thereof, neutral or acidic amino acids, moistening agents, lower alcohols, higher alcohols, oils and fats, silicones, various dyes and pigments, antiseptic agents, perfumes and the like can be added to the product in a range wherein the property of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is not deteriorated.

EXAMPLES

[0050] The present invention will be illustrated specifically by examples listed below, but the present invention is not limited to these examples. % described in the following examples and production examples is by mass in all events.

Production Example 1: Production of N-[2-hydroxy-3-(3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy)propyl]arginine (silylated arginine)

[0051] Into a 2-liter beaker was charged 100 g (0.575 mol) of arginine, and 600 mL of water was added thereto. Then the mixture was stirred and a 17% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added to adjust pH to 9.0. This solution was heated at 50°C, and 3-glycidoxypropylmethyldiethoxysilane [KBE-402 (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.] (146 g, 0.575 mol, equimolar number to arginine) was dropped into the solution over a period of about 2 hours while stirring. After dropping, stirring at 50°C was continued for 14 hours. Thereafter, a 17% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added to adjust pH to 6.0, to obtain 816 g of an aqueous solution of N-[2-hydroxy-3-(3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy)propyl]arginine (silylated arginine) having a solid content concentration of 24.6%. The reaction ratio determined from the variation of the amino nitrogen amount before and after the reaction was 82%. The molar number of the

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produced silylated arginine calculated based on this was 0.448.

[0052] The solutions before and after the reaction were subjected to liquid chromatography (hereinafter, referred to as "HPLC") analysis under the conditions mentioned below. As a result, after the reaction, a peak around a molecular weight of 174 of arginine as the raw material nearly disappeared and a new peak was detected around a molecular weight of 366 of silylated arginine. That is, production of silylated arginine could be confirmed.

[Analysis condition for liquid chromatography (HPLC)]

[0053]

Separation column: TSKgel G3000PWxL (diameter 7.8 mm - length 300 mm)

Eluent: 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid aqueous solution/acetonitrile = 55/45

Flow rate: 0.3 mL/min

Detector: RI (differential refractive index) detector and UV (ultraviolet) detector, 210 nm

Standard sample: glutathione (Mw 307), bradykinin (Mw 1,060), insulin B chain (Mw 3,496), aprotinin (Mw 6,500)

Production Examples 2 to 5

[0054] A reaction of an amino acid and a silane coupling agent (3-glycidoxypolydimethylsiloxane: KBE-402 manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.) was conducted in the same manner as in Production Example 1, excepting that arginine was changed to other amino acids shown in Table 1 and the reaction conditions were changed as shown in Table 1. After the reaction, pH was adjusted to values shown in Table 1, to obtain reaction solutions (aqueous solution). The yield and the solid content concentration of this reaction solution, and the reaction ratio determined from the variation of the amino nitrogen amount before and after the reaction (regarding Production example 4 only, the reaction ratio determined from the reduction rate of a peak around a molecular weight of 115), the molar number of the produced silylated amino acid calculated based on this are shown in Table 2.

[0055] The solutions before and after the reaction were subjected to HPLC analysis under the same conditions as in Production Example 1. As a result, after the reaction, a peak of an amino acid as the raw material nearly disappeared and a new peak was detected around the position shown in column of "HPLC peak" in Table 2, in any of Production Examples 2 to 5. From the results, productions of silylated amino acids shown in column of "Reaction product" in Table 2 could be confirmed.

[Table 1]

production example No.	amino acid use amount: mol	water use amount: mL	silane coupling agent use amount (ratio to amino acid)	pH of reaction solution	dropping temperature time	reaction temperature time	pH of solution after reaction
1	Arginine 0.575	600	0.575 mol (equimolar amount)	9.0	50°C 2 hours	50°C 14 hours	6.0
2	Lysine 0.148	450	0.296 mol (double molar amount)	9.0	50°C 1 hour	50°C 14 hours	7.0
3	Glycine 0.666	400	0.666 mol (equimolar amount)	9.7	50°C 1 hour	50°C 14 hours	6.0
4	Proline 0.434	400	0.434 mol (equimolar amount)	9.7	50°C 1 hour	50°C 14 hours	6.0
5	Glutamic acid 0.340	400	0.340 mol (equimolar amount)	9.8	40°C 1 hour	50°C 14 hours	6.0

[Table 2]

production example No.	reaction solutions		reaction ratio %	molar number of produced silylated amino acid	HPLC peak	Reaction product (silylated amino acid)
	yield g	solid content concentration %				
1	816	24.6	82	0.448	366	N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxy methylsilyl)propoxy]propyl] arginine
2	493	23.5	58	0.183	340/ 530	N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxy methylsilyl)propoxy]propyl] lysine
3	637	26.5	66.2	0.418	268	N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxy methylsilyl)propoxy]propyl] glycine
4	537	23.7	70.0	0.288	300	N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxy methylsilyl)propoxy]propyl] proline (silylated proline)
5	530	21.4	87.5	0.292	340	N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxy methylsilyl)propoxy]propyl] glutamic acid

Example 1: Production of N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]arginine/dimethyldiethoxy silane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer [1:15:15 (molar ratio)]

[0056] Into a 1-liter glass round reaction vessel was charged 100 g of the silylated arginine solution (0.055 mol as silylated arginine) obtained in Production Example 1 and water was added to this to adjust the solid content concentration to 20% by mass, then a 17% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added to adjust pH to 1.3. This solution was heated at 60°C and a mixed liquid of 122.1 g (0.825 mol) of dimethyldiethoxysilane [KBE-22 (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.] and 227.7 g (0.625 mol) of octyltriethoxysilane [KBE-3083 (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.] was dropped into the solution over a period of 1 hour while stirring. After completion of dropping, stirring at 60°C was continued for 14 hours. Next, a sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was dropped to adjust pH of the solution to 6.0, the liquid temperature was controlled to 40°C and stirring of the liquid was continued for 4 hours, to carry out polycondensation.

[0057] Next, 10 g (0.092 mol) of trimethylchlorosilane [KA-31 (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.] was dropped into this solution over a period of 15 minutes and stirred, and pH was adjusted to 6.0 with a 25% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution, and stirring at 80°C was continued for 1 hour. Thereafter, this solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, the generated alcohol was removed, and water was added to adjust the concentration, to obtain 186 g of an aqueous solution of a silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer having a solid content concentration of 75%.

[0058] The resultant copolymer was subjected to infrared absorption spectrum (IR) analysis by an ATR method using FT-IR [IR Prestige-21 (trade name)] manufactured by Shimadzu Corp. As a result, a peak derived from Si-CH₃ was detected around 1260 cm⁻¹, a peak derived from Si-O-Si was detected around 1100 to 1000 cm⁻¹ and a peak derived from an alkyl group derived from octyltriethoxysilane was detected around 2960 cm⁻¹. Further, HPLC analysis was performed under conditions shown in Production Example 1, as a result, a peak of silylated arginine around a molecular weight of 366 nearly disappeared. From these results, it could be confirmed that this compound was a silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer.

[0059] The viscosity at 20°C of the silylated arginine/dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer (75%) aqueous solution obtained as described above was measured by a B-type viscometer using a rotor 3 at a rotation frequency of 30, to observe a value of 7500 mPa·s.

Examples 2 to 12

[0060] A reaction of a silylated amino acid and a silane compound was conducted in the same manner as in Example

1, excepting that the kind of the silylated amino acid and the reaction conditions were changed as shown in Tables 3-6, to obtain aqueous solutions shown in the columns of product aqueous solution in Tables 3-6, in yields and solid content concentrations shown in the same columns. The resultant aqueous solutions were subjected to infrared absorption spectrum (IR) analysis in the same manner as in Example 1. As a result, a peak derived from Si-CH₃ was detected around 1260 cm⁻¹, a peak derived from Si-O-Si was detected around 1100 to 1000 cm⁻¹, and further, a peak derived from an alkyl group derived from octyltriethoxysilane was detected around 2960 cm⁻¹ other than Example 5.

[0061] The infrared absorption spectra of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymers produced in Examples 1, 5 and 6 are shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

[0062] HPLC analysis was performed under conditions shown in Production Example 1. As a result, a peak of a silylated amino acid as the raw material nearly disappeared. From this, it could be confirmed that the generated compound was a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer shown in the column of generated compound in Tables 3-6. Further, the viscosity at 20°C of a 75% aqueous solution of the resultant copolymer was measured by a B-type viscometer using a rotor 3 at a rotation frequency of 30. The results are shown in the column of aqueous solution viscosity in Tables 3-6.

[Table 3]

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
kind	silylated arginine	silylated arginine	silylated arginine	silylated arginine
use amount	100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1	50 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1	100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1	100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1
molar number of silylated amino acid	0.055	0.0275	0.055	0.055
concentration of solid content prepared before dropping	20% by mass	20% by mass	20% by mass	20% by mass
pH upon dropping	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
temperature of heating upon dropping, °C	60	60	60	60
silane compound	dimethyldiethoxysilane (KEE-22)	162.8 g (1.1 mol)	57 g (0.385 mol)	203.5 g (1.375 mol)
	octyltriethoxysilane (KEE-3083)	303.6 g (1.1 mol)	106.2 g (0.385 mol)	75.9 g (0.275 mol)
silylated amino acid/silane compound molar ratio	1:15:15	1:40:40	1:07:07	1:25:05
dropping time	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
reaction condition after dropping and before pH adjustment	60°C x 14 hours	60°C x 14 hours	60°C x 14 hours	60°C x 14 hours
pH after pH adjustment	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

(Table 3 continued)

reaction condition after pH adjustment	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 4 hours
dropping amount	10 g (0.092 mol)	10 g (0.092 mol)	10 g (0.092 mol)	10 g (0.092 mol)
dropping time	15 minutes	15 minutes	15 minutes	15 minutes
pH adjustment after dropping	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
stirring condition after dropping	80°C x 1 hour	80°C x 3 hour	80°C x 1 hour	80°C x 1 hour
yield	186g	108g	404g	221g
solid content concentration	75%	75%	75%	75%
produced compound	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer
viscosity of aqueous solution mPa·s	7500	7740		
trimethylchlorosilane (KA-31) dropping condition		production aqueous solution		

[Table 4]

	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Example 8
kind	silylated arginine	silylated arginine	silylated lysine	silylated glycine
use amount	250 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1	250 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1	100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 2	100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 3
molar number of silylated amino acid	0.137	0.137	0.037	0.0328
concentration of solid content prepared before dropping	20% by mass	20% by mass	20% by mass	20% by mass
pH upon dropping			1.3	1.3
temperature of heating upon dropping, °C	50	50	60	60
Silane compound	dimethyldiethoxysilane (KBE-22)	121.8 g (0.823 mol)	136.9 g (0.925 mol)	121.3 g (0.82 mol)
	octyltriethoxysilane (KBE-3083)	454.6 g (1.647 mol)	255.3 g (0.925 mol)	226.3 g (0.82 mol)
silylated amino acid/silane compound molar ratio	1:6	1:30	1:25:25	1:25:25
dropping time	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	1 hour
reaction condition after dropping and before pH adjustment	50°C x 14 hours	50°C x 6 hours	60°C x 14 hours	60°C x 14 hours
pH after pH adjustment	7.0	7.0	6	6

(Table 4 continued)

reaction condition after pH adjustment	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 14 hours	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 18 hours
dropping amount	0.5 g (0.005 mol)	10 g (0.092 mol)	10 g (0.092 mol)	8.9 g (0.082 mol)
dropping time	15 minutes	15 minutes	15 minutes	10 minutes
pH adjustment after dropping	7-8	7-8	6.0	6.0
stirring condition after dropping	80°C x 1 hour *Filtration to remove insoluble matter	80°C x 1 hour *Filtration to remove insoluble matter	80°C x 1 hour	80°C x 6 hour
yield	192g	404g	342g	316g
solid content concentration	75%	75%	75%	75%
produced compound	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer	silylated lysine/silane compound copolymer	silylated glycine /silane compound copolymer
viscosity of aqueous solution mPa·s		13900	4340	16600
trimethylchlorosilane (KA-31) dropping condition		production aqueous solution		

[Table 5]

silylated amino acid	kind	Example 9	Example 10	Example 11	
		silylated proline	silylated glutamic acid	silylated arginine	silylated proline
use amount		100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 4	100 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 5	54.6 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 1	56.0 g as reaction product solution of Production Example 4
molar number of silylated amino acid		0.053	0.055	0.03	0.03
concentration of solid content prepared before dropping		20% by mass	20% by mass	20% by mass	
pH upon dropping		1.3	1.3	1.3	
temperature of heating upon dropping, °C		60	60	60	
silane compound	dimethyldiethoxysilane (KBE-22)	57 g (0.804 mol)	81.4 g (0.55 mol)	133.2 g (0.9 mol)	
	octyltriethoxysilane (KBE-3083)	221.9 g (0.804 mol)	151.8 g (0.55 mol)	172.8 g (0.9 mol)	
silylated amino acid/silane compound molar ratio		1:15:15	1:10:10	1:1:30:30	
dropping time		1 hour	1 hour	1 hour	
reaction condition after dropping and before pH adjustment		60°C x 14 hours	60°C x 4 hours	60°C x 14 hours	
pH after pH adjustment		6	6.0	6.0	

(Table 5 continued)

reaction condition after pH adjustment	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 4 hours
dropping amount	0.6 g (0.08 mol)	6 g (0.055 mol)	9.8 g (0.09 mol)
dropping time	10 minutes	15 minutes	10 minutes
pH adjustment after dropping	6.0	6.0	6.0
stirring condition after dropping	80°C x 1 hour	80°C x 1 hour	80°C x 1 hour
yield	315g	217g	347g
solid content concentration	75%	75%	75%
produced compound	silylated proline/silane compound copolymer	silylated glutamic acid /silane compound copolymer	silylated arginine/ silylated proline /silane compound copolymer
viscosity of aqueous solution mPa•s	17500	19200	17700
trimethylchlorosilane (KA-31) dropping condition		production aqueous solution	

[Table 6]

	kind	Example 12			Example 13
		silylated arginine	silylated glycine	silylated proline	silylated arginine
	use amount	54.6 g as reaction of product solution of Production Example 1	45.7 g as reaction of product solution of Production Example 3	56.0 g as reaction of product solution of Production Example 4	100 g as reaction of product solution of Production Example 1
	molar number of silylated amino acid	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.055
	concentration of solid content prepared before dropping	20% by mass			20% by mass
	pH upon dropping	1.3			1.3
	temperature of heating upon dropping, °C	60			60
	dimethyldiethoxysilane (KBE-22)	199.8 g (1.35 mol)			57.0 g (0.385 mol)
	Tetraethoxysilane (KBE-04)	0			80.1 g (0.385 mol)
	octyltriethoxysilane (KBE-3083)	372.6 g (1.35 mol)			227.7 g (0.625 mol)
	silylated amino acid/silane compound molar ratio	1:1:1:45:45			1:7:7:15
	dropping time	2 hours			2 hours

(Table 6 continued)

reaction condition after dropping and before pH adjustment	60°C x 14 hours	60°C x 14 hours
pH after pH adjustment	6.0	6.0
reaction condition after pH adjustment	40°C x 4 hours	40°C x 4 hours
dropping amount	14.6 g (0.135 mol)	10 g (0.092 mol)
dropping time	15 minutes	15 minutes
pH adjustment after dropping	6.0	6.0
stirring condition after dropping	80°C x 1 hour	80°C x 1 hour
yield	529 g	263 g
solid content concentration	75%	50%
produced compound	silylated arginine/silylated glycine /silylated proline /silane compound copolymer	silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer
trimethylchlorosilane (KA-31) dropping condition		production aqueous solution

Reference Example 1: N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3-dihydroxymethylsilyl]propoxy]propyl]casein hydrolysate/dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer (silylated casein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer) [1:15:15 (molar ratio)]

[0063] Into a 1-liter glass round reaction vessel was charged a 25% aqueous solution (200 g, 0.08 mol as molar number

obtained from amino nitrogen value) of casein hydrolysate having an average amino acid polymerization degree of 6 determined from the total nitrogen amount and the amino nitrogen amount, and having an average value of the number of acidic amino acids of 1.7, an average value of the number of neutral amino acids of 3.5 and an average value of the number of basic amino acids of 0.8 calculated based on amino acid analysis, and pH was adjusted to 9.5 with a 25% sodium hydroxide solution. This solution was heated at 50°C, and 19.8 g of 3-glycidoxypromethylmethoxydimethylsilane (0.08 mol, 1.0 equivalent with respect to amino nitrogen amount of casein hydrolysate) was dropped into the solution over a period of about 1 hour while stirring. After completion of dropping, stirring at 50°C was continued for 14 hours. Thereafter, a 17% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added to adjust pH to 6.0, to obtain 214 g of an aqueous solution of silylated casein hydrolysate having a solid content concentration of 22%. The reaction rate determined from the variation of the amino nitrogen amount before and after the reaction was 81%, and the molar number of silylated casein hydrolysate calculated based on this was 0.04.

[0064] Next, to this solution was added a 17% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution to adjust pH to 1.3, and a mixture of 88.8 g of dimethyldiethoxysilane (0.6 mol, 15 equivalent with respect to silylated casein hydrolysate) and 165.6 g of octyltriethoxysilane (0.6 mol, 15 equivalent with respect to silylated casein hydrolysate) was dropped into this solution while stirring at 60°C over a period of about 2 hours. After dropping, stirring at 50°C was continued for 14 hours. Then, a 25% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was dropped to adjust pH of the solution to 6.0, the liquid temperature was controlled to 40°C and stirring was continued for 4 hours, to carry out polycondensation. Next, 6.5 g (0.06 mol) of trimethylchlorosilane was dropped into this solution over a period of 15 minutes and mixed. During this period, a 25% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was dropped simultaneously to keep pH at 7 to 8. After completion of dropping, stirring was further continued for 3 hours, to complete the reaction. Thereafter, this solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, the generated alcohol was removed, and water was added to adjust the concentration, to obtain 275 g of an aqueous solution of a silylated casein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer having a solid content concentration of 75%.

Reference Example 2: N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3-dihydroxymethylsilyl]propoxy]propyl] wheat protein hydrolysate/dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer (silylated wheat protein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer) [1:7:7 (molar ratio)]

[0065] Into a 1-liter glass round reaction vessel was charged a 25% aqueous solution (200 g, 0.07 mol as molar number obtained from amino nitrogen value) of wheat protein hydrolysate having an average amino acid polymerization degree of 7 determined from the total nitrogen amount and the amino nitrogen amount, and having an average value of the number of acidic amino acids of 2.7, an average value of the number of neutral amino acids of 3.9 and an average value of the number of basic amino acids of 0.4 calculated based on amino acid analysis, and pH was adjusted to 9.5 with a 25% sodium hydroxide solution. This solution was heated at 50°C, and 17.7 g of 3-glycidoxypromethylmethoxydimethylsilane (0.07 mol, 1.0 equivalent with respect to amino nitrogen amount of wheat protein hydrolysate) was dropped into the solution over a period of about 1 hour while stirring. After completion of dropping, stirring at 50°C was continued for 14 hours. Thereafter, a 17% hydrochloric acid aqueous solution was added to adjust pH to 6.0, to obtain 234 g of an aqueous solution of N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3-dihydroxymethylsilyl]propoxy]propyl] wheat protein hydrolysate having a solid content concentration of 22%. The reaction rate determined from the variation of the amino nitrogen amount before and after the reaction was 85%, and the molar number of silylated wheat protein hydrolysate calculated based on this was 0.05.

[0066] Next, to this solution was added a 25% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution to adjust pH to 10.5, and a mixture of 51.8 g of dimethyldiethoxysilane (0.35 mol, 7 equivalent with respect to silylated wheat protein hydrolysate) and 96.6 g of octyltriethoxysilane (0.35 mol, 7 equivalent with respect to silylated wheat protein hydrolysate) was dropped into this solution while stirring at 60°C over a period of about 2 hours. After dropping, stirring at 50°C was continued for 14 hours. Then, a 25% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was dropped to adjust pH of the solution to 6.0, the liquid temperature was controlled to 40°C and stirring was continued for 4 hours, to carry out polycondensation. Next, 7.6 g (0.07 mol) of trimethylchlorosilane was dropped into this solution over a period of 15 minutes and mixed. During this period, a 25% sodium hydroxide aqueous solution was dropped simultaneously to keep pH at 7 to 8. After completion of dropping, stirring was further continued for 3 hours, to complete the reaction. Thereafter, this solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, the generated alcohol was removed, and water was added to adjust the concentration, to obtain 214 g of an aqueous solution of a silylated wheat protein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer having a solid content concentration of 75%.

[0067] Next, test examples and examples as a cosmetic are shown. In tables showing formulations of test examples, examples and comparative example, amounts of the components are all parts by mass. When the amount is not solid content amount, the solid content concentration is shown in parentheses after component name.

Test Example 1: Test of adsorbability to hair

[0068] A polymer shown in the column of "blended polymer" in Table 3 (silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in Examples 1 to 13) was blended, to prepare a hair treatment agent having a composition in Table 7. Damaged hair was treated with the hair treatment agent prepared, and treatment agent remaining feeling, moisturizing feeling and combability of the hair after treatment were evaluated.

[Table 7]

		Example products 1 to 13	Comparative product 1	Comparative product 2	Comparative product 3
blended polymer	silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer (75%) produced in Examples (1 to 13)	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	dimethylpolysiloxane *1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
	silylated casein hydrolyzate-silane compound copolymer (75%) produced in Reference Example 1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	silylated wheat protein hydrolyzate-silane compound copolymer (75%) produced in Reference Example 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
	mixture of stearyltrimethylammonium chloride, water and isopropanol *2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	cetearyl alcohol	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	polyoxyethylene (20) stearyl ether	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	mixture of cetearyl alcohol and cetearyl glucoside *3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	liquid paraffin	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	concentrated glycerin	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	phenoxyethanol	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	purified water	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100

[0069] In the Table, *1 denotes KF96A-10cs (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd, *2 denotes

CATINAL STC-25W (trade name) manufactured by Toho Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. and *3 denotes MONTANOV68 (trade name) manufactured by SEPPIC Co., Ltd.

[0070] Prior to the test, hair was washed with a 2% sodium polyoxyethylene (3) lauryl ether sulfate aqueous solution and dried, and a hair bundle of damaged hair having a length of 17 cm and a weight of 2 g was prepared. For making the degree of hair damage of this hair bundle constant, the hair bundle was immersed in a bleach agent prepared by mixing 6% hydrogen peroxide water and 2% ammonia water at a mass ratio of 1:1 at 30°C for 30 minutes, and washed in flowing tap water, then, further rinsed with ion exchanged water and dried by a hair drier. This bleach treatment was repeated 5 times, then, subjected to an adsorbability test described below.

[0071] Onto each of the damaged hair bundle produced by the above-described method, 1 g of the hair treatment agent having a composition shown in Table 7 was applied and allowed to show affinity. Then, left in a constant-temperature bath of 40°C for 10 minutes, then, rinsed with hot water of 40°C, and air-dried at room temperature. A hair bundle treated with a treatment agent in which the same amount of water had been added instead of the blended polymer in the composition shown in Table 7 was used as the control, and hair treatment agent remaining feeling, moisturizing feeling and combability were evaluated by 10 panelists according to the following evaluation criteria, and classification was performed according to the total points.

Evaluation criteria of remaining feeling

[0072]

3: having high remaining feeling as compared with control

2: having remaining feeling as compared with control

1: not varied from or inferior to control

Evaluation criteria of moisturizing feeling

[0073]

3: clear difference of moisturizing feeling is felt as compared with control

2: slight moisturizing feeling is felt as compared with control

1: not varied from or inferior to control

Evaluation criteria of combability

[0074]

3: combability is much better and no feeling of caught is felt as compared with control

2: combability is better and feeling of caught is scarcely felt as compared with control

1: not varied from or inferior to control

[0075] The evaluation values of panelists for each treatment agent were summed and classified as described below. The results are shown in Table 8. In the following Tables, each of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in Examples 1 to 13 as the test subject is described as "copolymer of Example x" (x is the number of corresponding Example) and the silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer produced in Reference Examples 1 and 2 is described as "copolymer of Reference Example x" (x is the number of corresponding Example).

Classification of evaluation result

[0076]

⊙: The total point of 10 panelists is 24 or more

○: The total point of 10 panelists is 17 to 23

Δ: The total point of 10 panelists is 16 or less

[Table 8]

	Blended Polymer	Remaining feeling	Moisturizing feeling	combability
Example product 1	Copolymer of Example 1	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example product 2	Copolymer of Example 2	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example product 3	Copolymer of Example 3	⊙	⊙	○
Example product 4	Copolymer of Example 4	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example product 5	Copolymer of Example 5	⊙	⊙	○
Example product 6	Copolymer of Example 6	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example product 7	Copolymer of Example 7	⊙	○	○
Example product 8	Copolymer of Example 8	○	○	○
Example product 9	Copolymer of Example 9	○	⊙	○
Example product 10	Copolymer of Example 10	○	○	○
Example product 11	Copolymer of Example 11	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example product 12	Copolymer of Example 12	⊙	⊙	⊙
Example product 13	Copolymer of Example 13	⊙	⊙	○
Comparative product 1	Dimethylpoly siloxane	Δ	Δ	○
Comparative product 2	Copolymer of Reference Example 1	Δ	○	Δ
Comparative product 3	Copolymer of Reference Example 2	Δ	Δ	Δ

[0077] As shown in Table 8, it is apparent that the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in each example has better adsorbability to hair as compared with conventional dimethylpolysiloxane and silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer compositions, and can impart excellent moisturizing feeling and good combability to hair.

Test Example 2: powder dispersibility test

[0078] Using the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer produced in Examples 1 to 13, a mixture having the blended amount shown in Table 9 was prepared, and whether the power is obtained as an uniform slurry was tested

[Table 9]

	blending amount (g)
hydrophobization-treated titanium oxide *4	1.0
cyclopentasiloxane *5	5.0
silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer (75%) produced in Examples (1 to 13)	1.0
*4 denotes TTO-51 (c) (trade name) manufactured by Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd., surface-treated titanium oxide with aluminum hydroxide and stearic acid, and *5 denotes KF-995 (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.	

[0079] In the test, 5.0 g of cyclopentasiloxane was added to 4.0 g of surface-treated titanium oxide and the mixture was stirred, to obtain a semisolid having very high viscosity. Into this, 1.0 g of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained in the example was added and the mixture was stirred, and whether a titanium oxide slurry having low viscosity is obtained was confirmed. Evaluation was performed according to the following evaluation criteria. The results are shown in Table 10.

Evaluation criteria of powder dispersibility

[0080]

⊙: a uniform slurry having low viscosity is formed

○: a slurry having low viscosity is formed, but, a few lumps (dumpling-like mass) are observed

Δ: a slurry having low viscosity is formed, but, a lot of lumps are observed

×: the condition of a mixture of titanium oxide and cyclopentasiloxane does not change from the condition when mixed, and a slurry is not obtained

[Table 10]

	powder dispersibility
Copolymer of Example 1	⊙
Copolymer of Example 2	○
Copolymer of Example 3	○
Copolymer of Example 4	○
Copolymer of Example 5	○
Copolymer of Example 6	⊙
Copolymer of Example 7	○
Copolymer of Example 8	○
Copolymer of Example 9	○
Copolymer of Example 10	⊙
Copolymer of Example 11	○
Copolymer of Example 12	○
Copolymer of Example 13	○
Copolymer of Reference Example 1	Δ
Copolymer of Reference Example 2	Δ

[0081] As shown in Table 10, all the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymers of Examples 1 to 13 showed good powder dispersibility.

Test Example 3: Emulsification test

[0082] Using a copolymer shown in Table 11 as an emulsifier and according to the blended amount shown in Table 11, dispersibility of (1) hexyldecyl isostearate, (2) liquid paraffin, (3) olive oil, (4) 2-ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate and (5) dimethylpolysiloxane (5cs) which are oily substances selected from ester oils, hydrocarbons, vegetable oils, oil-soluble ultraviolet absorbers and silicone oils was checked.

[Table 11]

		Example product	Comparative product
Blended Polymer (emulsifier)	silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer (75%) produced in Examples (1 to 13)	8.0	0.0
	silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer (75%) produced in Reference Examples (1 to 2)	0.0	8.0
oily substance		70.0	70.0
purified water		23.0	23.0

[0083] In the test, a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer and purified water were mixed and stirred at room temperature by a homo-mixer at 5000 rpm, and an oily substance was dropped into this over a period of 10 minutes. After completion of dropping, stirring was further continued for 10 minutes. The emulsion after preparation was visually observed, and evaluated according to the following criteria. Further, the emulsification test was conducted also on the silylated peptide/silane compound copolymers produced in Reference Examples 1 and 2, instead of the silylated amino acid silane compound copolymers produced in examples, and these were used as comparative products. The results are shown in Table 12.

Evaluation criteria of emulsion

[0084]

⊙: a uniform emulsion containing fine particles

○: an approximately uniform emulsion though somewhat coarse particles are observed

Δ: an emulsion is formed directly after preparation, but the emulsification system is broken within 2 weeks

[Table 12]

		Oily substance				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Example product	Copolymer of Example 1	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 2	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 3	⊙	○	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 4	○	⊙	○	⊙	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 5	⊙	○	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 6	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 7	○	⊙	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 8	○	⊙	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 9	○	⊙	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 10	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 11	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 12	○	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
	Copolymer of Example 13	○	○	⊙	○	○
Comparative product	Copolymer of Reference Example 1	Δ	Δ	○	○	⊙
	Copolymer of Reference Example 2	Δ	Δ	○	○	⊙

[0085] As shown in Table 12, the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymers of Examples 1 to 13 showed

excellent emulsification for all oily substances tested.

Example 14 and Comparative Examples 1 to 2

[0086] Hair conditioners having compositions shown in Table 13 were prepared, and gloss, combability and moisturizing feeling of hair after treatment were evaluated. In Example 14, the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer (N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]arginine /dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer [1:15:15 (molar ratio)]) produced in Example 1 was used. In Comparative Example 1, a polyoxyethylene · methylpolysiloxane copolymer was used instead of the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer was used. In Comparative Example 2, the silylated casein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer produced in Reference Example 1 was used as the silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer.

[Table 13]

	Example 14	Comparative example 1	Comparative example 2
copolymer of Example 1 (75% aqueous solution)	3.0	0.0	0.0
polyoxyethylene·methyl polysiloxane copolymer *6	0.0	2.3	0.0
copolymer of reference example 1 (75% aqueous solution)	0.0	0.0	3.0
sodium acrylate/ acryloyldimethyl taurine Na copolymer·isohexadecane· polysorbate 80 mixture *7	2.0	2.0	2.0
1,3-butylene glycol	2.0	2.0	2.0
glycerin	1.0	1.0	1.0
liquid paraffin #70	1.0	1.0	1.0
squalane	2.0	2.0	2.0
hydrolyzed silk (7%) *8	0.5	0.5	0.5
diethylene glycol monoethyl ether·p-oxybenzoate esters ·phenoxyethanol mixture *9	0.5	0.5	0.5
purified water	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100

[0087] In Table 13, *6 denotes KF-6016 (trade name) manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd, *7 denotes SIMULGEL EG (trade name) manufactured by SEPPIC Co., Ltd. and *8 denotes Promois SILK-1000 (trade name) manufactured by SEIWA KASEI Co., Ltd, and *9 denotes Seisept-H (trade name) manufactured by SEIWA KASEI Co., Ltd.

[0088] Prior to treatment with the above-described hair treatment agent, hair having washed and bleach-treated was prepared as the hair for treatment. That is, three hair bundles having a length of 13 cm and a weight of 1.7 g were prepared, and previously washed with a 2% sodium polyoxyethylene (3) lauryl ether sulfate aqueous solution, rinsed in flowing tap water and air-dried at room temperature. Next, the bundle was immersed for 30 minutes in a bleach agent prepared by mixing 6% hydrogen peroxide water and 2% ammonia water at 1:1, then, rinsed in flowing tap water, immersed for 5 minutes in a buffer solution (pH 3) of 1 mol/L citric acid and 0.2 mol/L disodium hydrogen phosphate, rinsed in flowing tap water and air-dried at room temperature. This operation was repeated 5 times, and the bundle was subjected to the test.

[0089] Hot water of about 40°C was allowed to permeate the bleach-treated hair bundle, then, each 3 g of the hair treatment agents of Example 14 and Comparative Examples 1 to 2 were applied uniformly on each hair bundle and allowed to show affinity to hair, then, left on a wrap film in a constant-temperature bath of 40°C for 10 minutes, and rinsed with hot water, and air-dried at room temperature. Gloss, combability and moisturizing feeling of the hair treated as described above were sensuously evaluated by 10 panelists. In evaluation, the best evaluation is endowed with 2 points, the second evaluation is endowed with 1 point and the bad evaluation is endowed with 0 point, and the average value was used as the evaluation value. The results are shown as the average value of 10 panelists in Table 14.

[Table 14]

	Example 14	Comparative example 1	Comparative example 2
gloss	1.8	0.0	1.2
combability	1.6	0.1	1.3
moisture-retaining feeling	2.0	0.0	1.0

[0090] As shown in Table 14, hair treated with the hair treatment agent containing the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer of Example 14 showed high evaluation values in any sensuous evaluation items of gloss, combability and moisturizing feeling of hair, as compared with hair treated with the hair treatment agent of Comparative Example 1 containing the polyoxyethylene-methylpolysiloxane copolymer or the hair treatment agent of Comparative Example 2 containing the silylated casein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer composition produced in Reference Example 1. The reason for the evaluation value of the hair treatment agent of Example 14 higher than the evaluation value of the hair treatment agent of Comparative Example 2 containing the silylated casein hydrolysate-silane compound copolymer composition produced in Reference Example 1 is guessed that the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer of Example 14 has an arginine group and thus is easily adsorbed in hair than the casein hydrolysate portion of the silylated casein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer of Comparative Example 2.

Example 15 and Comparative Examples 3 to 4

[0091] A hair cream having compositions shown in Table 15 was prepared, and used on head hair, then, gloss, combability and moisturizing feeling of the hair were evaluated. In Example 15, the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer (N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]arginine /dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer [1:40:40 (molar ratio)]) produced in Example 2 was used. In Comparative Example 3, a poly(oxyethylene · oxypropylene) methylpolysiloxane copolymer was used instead of the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer was used as a polyether-modified silicone. In Comparative Example 4, the silylated wheat protein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer produced in Reference Example 2 was used as the silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer.

[Table 15]

	Example 15	Comparative example 3	Comparative example 4
copolymer of Example 2 (75% aqueous solution)	0.5	0.0	0.0
Poly(oxyethylene·oxypropylene)methyl polysiloxane copolymer *10	0.0	0.4	0.0
copolymer of reference example 2 (75% aqueous solution)	0.0	0.0	0.5
Paraffin wax	10.0	10.0	10.0
Cetanol	2.5	2.5	2.5
Stearic acid	4.5	4.5	4.5
Glycerylmonoisostearate	0.5	0.5	0.5
2-ethylhexylpalmate	15.0	15.0	15.0
liquid paraffin #350	15.0	15.0	15.0
triethanolamine	1.8	1.8	1.8
propyleneglycol	1.0	1.0	1.0
diethylene glycol monoethyl ether·p-oxybenzoate esters ·phenoxyethanol mixture *9	0.5	0.5	0.5
purified water	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100

[0092] In Table 15, *9 is the same as already mentioned, and *10 denotes SH3749 (trade name) manufactured by Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd.

[0093] Treatment of hair with the above-described hair creams was conducted as described below. That is, three hair bundles having a length of 15 cm and a weight of about 1 g were prepared. The hair bundles were washed with a 2% sodium polyoxyethylene (3) lauryl ether sulfate aqueous solution and rinsed in flowing tap water, then, dried using a drier (cold blast). Each 0.5 g of the hair creams of Example 15, Comparative Examples 3 and 4 were applied on the dried hair bundles while thoroughly spreading the creams, and dried by a hair drier. Gloss, moisture and combability of hair after treatment were evaluated by 10 panelists according to the same evaluation criteria as in Example 14. The results are shown in Table 16. All of the evaluation values are average values.

[Table 16]

	Example 15	Comparative example 3	Comparative example 4
gloss	1.7	0.4	0.9
combability	1.3	0.8	0.9
moisture-retaining feeling	1.8	0.0	1.2

[0094] As shown in Table 16, hair treated with the hair cream containing the silylated arginine/silane compound copolymer of Example 2 showed higher evaluation values in any evaluation items of gloss, combability and moisturizing feeling of hair, as compared with hair treated with the hair creams of Comparative Example 3 or Comparative Example 4. As apparent from this result, it is apparent that a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer is adsorbed successfully in hair and is excellent in the action of imparting gloss, good combability and moisturizing feeling to hair.

Example 16 and Comparative Examples 5 and 6

[0095] Milky lotions having compositions shown in Table 17 were prepared, and affinity to skin, smoothness, moist feeling and little stickiness of skin after application were evaluated. In Example 16, the silylated arginine/silylated proline/silane compound copolymer (N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]arginine / (N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3'-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]proline/ dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer [1:1:30:30 (molar ratio)]) produced in Example 11 was used. In Comparative Example 5, dimethyl polysiloxane was used instead of the silylated arginine/silylated proline/silane compound copolymer was used. In Comparative Example 6, the silylated casein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer produced in Reference Example 1 was used as the silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer.

[Table 17]

	Example 16	Comparative example 5	Comparative example 6
copolymer of Example 11 (75% aqueous solution)	5.00	0.00	0.00
Methylpolysiloxane *1	0.00	3.75	0.00
copolymer of reference example 2 (75% aqueous solution)	0.00	0.00	5.00
Cyclopentasiloxane *5	5.00	5.00	5.00
liquid paraffin	2.50	2.50	2.50
squalane	2.50	2.50	2.50
Dipropyleneglycol	1.00	1.00	1.00
glycerin	2.00	2.00	2.00
Carboxyvinylpolymer *11	0.10	0.10	0.10
Potassium hydroxide	0.02	0.02	0.02
p-oxybenzoate esters •phenoxyethanol•diethylene glycol ethyl ether mixture *9	0.30	0.30	0.30

(continued)

	Example 16	Comparative example 5	Comparative example 6
purified water	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100

[0096] In Table 17, *1, *5 and *9 are the same as already mentioned, and *11 denotes CARBOPOL980 (trade name) manufactured by Goodrich Corporation.

[0097] Affinity to skin when the milky lotions of Example 16 and Comparative Examples 5 to 6 are applied on skin and smoothness, moist feeling and little stickiness of skin after the application were evaluated by 10 panelists according to the same evaluation criteria as in Example 14.

[Table 18]

	Example 16	Comparative example 5	Comparative example 6
Affinity to skin	1.6	0.0	1.4
smoothness of skin	1.0	0.2	0.8
moist feeling	1.7	0.0	1.3
little stickiness	2.0	0.0	1.0

[0098] As apparent from the results shown in Table 18, the milky lotion of Example 16 containing the silylated arginine/silylated proline/silane compound copolymer showed higher evaluation values in any evaluation items, naturally as compared with the milky lotion of Comparative Example 4 containing dimethylpolysiloxane, and even as compared with the milky lotion of Comparative Example 6 containing the silylated hydrolyzed casein/silane compound copolymer.

Example 17 and Comparative Examples 7 to 8

[0099] Three kinds of massage creams were prepared, and spreadability upon application, and moist feeling and little stickiness of skin after application were evaluated. In Example 17, the silylated arginine/silylated glycine/silylated proline/silane compound copolymer (N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]arginine/(N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]glycine/(N-[2-hydroxy-3-[3-(dihydroxymethylsilyl)propoxy]propyl]proline /dimethyldiethoxysilane/octyltriethoxysilane copolymer [1:1:1:45:45 (molar ratio)]) produced in Example 12 was used. In Comparative Example 7, a poly(oxyethylene · oxypropylene) methylpolysiloxane copolymer was used instead of the silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer was used as a polyether-modified silicone. In Comparative Example 8, the silylated wheat protein hydrolysate/silane compound copolymer produced in Reference Example 2 was used.

[Table 19]

	Example 17	Comparative example 7	Comparative example 8
copolymer of Example 12 (75% aqueous solution)	2.0	0.0	0.0
Poly (oxyethylene·oxypropylene)methyl polysiloxane copolymer *10	0.0	1.5	0.0
copolymer of reference example 2 (75% aqueous solution)	0.0	0.0	2.0
Arachyl glucoside·Arachyl alcohol·Behenyl alcohol mixture *12	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cetearyl glucoside·Cetearyl alcohol mixture *3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Isopropylisostearate	3.0	3.0	3.0
Hydrolyzed collagen liquid *13	0.1	0.1	0.1

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(continued)

	Example 17	Comparative example 7	Comparative example 8
p-oxybenzoate esters• phenoxyethanol•diethylene glycol ethyl ether mixture*9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sterilized deionized water	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100	amount making a total of 100

[0100] In Table 19, *3 and *9 are the same as already mentioned, *12 denotes MONTANOV202 (trade name) manufactured by SEPPIC Co., Ltd. and *13 denotes Promois WU-32R (trade name) manufactured by SEIWA KASEI Co., Ltd.

[0101] Affinity to skin when the massage creams of Example 17 and Comparative Examples 7 to 8 are applied on hand and smoothness, moist feeling and little stickiness of skin after the application were evaluated by 10 panelists according to the following evaluation criteria. The results are shown as the average value of 10 panelists in Table 20. Evaluation criteria

Strongly felt; 3 point
Felt; 2 point
Hardly felt; 1 point
Not felt at all; 0 point

[Table 20]

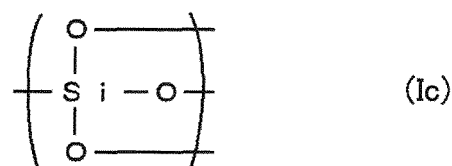
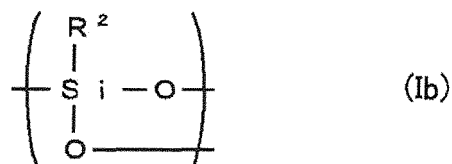
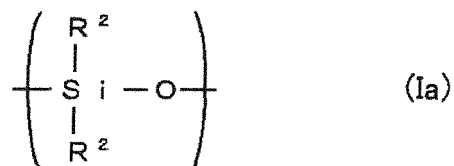
	Example 17	Comparative example 7	Comparative example 8
Affinity to skin	2.7	0.5	2.5
smoothness of skin	2.5	1.2	2.0
moist feeling	2.5	0.9	1.7
little stickiness	2.0	0.6	1.0

[0102] As shown in Table 20, the massage cream of Example 17 showed higher valuation values in any evaluation items of affinity to skin, smoothness, moist feeling and little stickiness of skin after application, naturally as compared with the massage cream of Comparative Example 7 containing the polyether-modified silicone and even as compared with the massage cream of Comparative Example 8 containing the silylated peptide/silane compound copolymer composition. From this result, it is apparent that a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer shows good affinity to skin and is excellent in the effect of imparting smoothness and non-sticky moist feeling to skin.

Claims

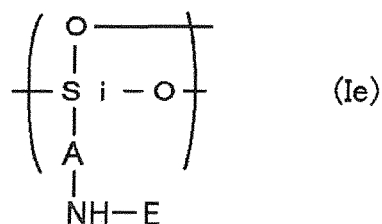
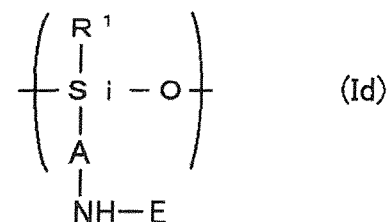
1. A cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer having a structural unit U represented by the following general formula (Ia), (Ib) or (Ic) :

[Chemical Formula 1]



[wherein, R^2 represents a hydroxyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms optionally containing nitrogen, sulfur, a halogen or a phenyl group in the group, and the groups R^2 may be the same or different.] and a structural unit W represented by the following general formula (Id) or (Ie):

[Chemical Formula 2]



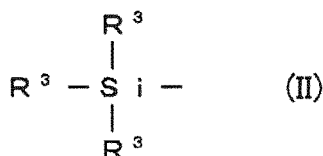
[wherein, R^1 represents a hydroxyl group or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, the groups R^1 may be the same or different, A is a divalent group bonding Si and N, and represents at least one group selected from the group consisting of R^B , $*R^B OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2$, $*R^B S$, $*R^B NH$ and $*R^B OCOCH_2CH_2$ (R^B represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and * represents a side bonding to Si), E represents a residue obtained by removing one primary amino group from an α amino acid, and when E has an amino group other than the α amino group, N in the above-described other amino group may be bonded to A of the other structural unit W], wherein the molar ratio of structural unit W:structural unit U is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150.

2. A cosmetic substrate according to Claim 1, in which the structural unit U is represented by (Ia) or (Ib) and the

structural unit W is represented by (Id).

3. A cosmetic substrate according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, **characterized in that** the above-described α amino acid contains basic amino acids.
4. a cosmetic substrate according to Claim 3 **characterized in that** 40 mol% or more of the above-described α amino acid are basic amino acids.
5. A cosmetic substrate according to Claim 3 or Claim 4 in which the basic amino acids are arginine.
6. A cosmetic substrate according to any one of Claims 1-5 **characterized in that** a group represented by the following general formula (II) is bonded to the end of the above-described silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer:

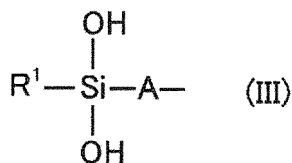
[Chemical Formula 3]



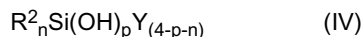
[wherein, R^3 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and the groups R^3 may be the same or different.].

7. A cosmetic substrate composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by poly-condensing at least one silylated amino acid in which a silyl group represented by the following general formula (III):

[Chemical Formula 4]



[wherein, R^1 represents a hydroxyl group or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, A is a divalent group bonding Si and N, and represents a group selected from the groups consisting of R^B , $\text{*R}^B\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2$, $\text{*R}^B\text{S}$, $\text{*R}^B\text{NH}$ and $\text{*R}^B\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ (R^B represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and * represents a side bonded to Si)] is bonded to an α amino group of an α amino acid, and at least one silane compound represented by the following general formula (IV):



[wherein, R^2 represents a hydroxyl group, a phenyl group, or an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms optionally containing nitrogen, sulfur, a halogen or a phenyl group in the group, n is an integer of 0 to 2, and n R^2 may be the same or different. p is an integer of 2 to 4, $n+p \leq 4$, and $(4-p-n)$ Y represent an alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a hydrogen atom],

wherein the reaction molar ratio of silylated amino acid:silane compound is in the range of 1:5 to 1:150.

8. A cosmetic substrate according to Claim 7 composed of a silylated amino acid/silane compound copolymer obtained by poly-condensing the silylated amino acid and the silane compound, then, further reacting a silane compound represented by the following general formula (VIII):



[wherein, three R^3 represent an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms or a phenyl group, and the three R^3 may

be the same or different].

9. A cosmetic containing 0.01% by mass or more and 20% by mass or less of the cosmetic substrate according to any one of Claims 1-8.

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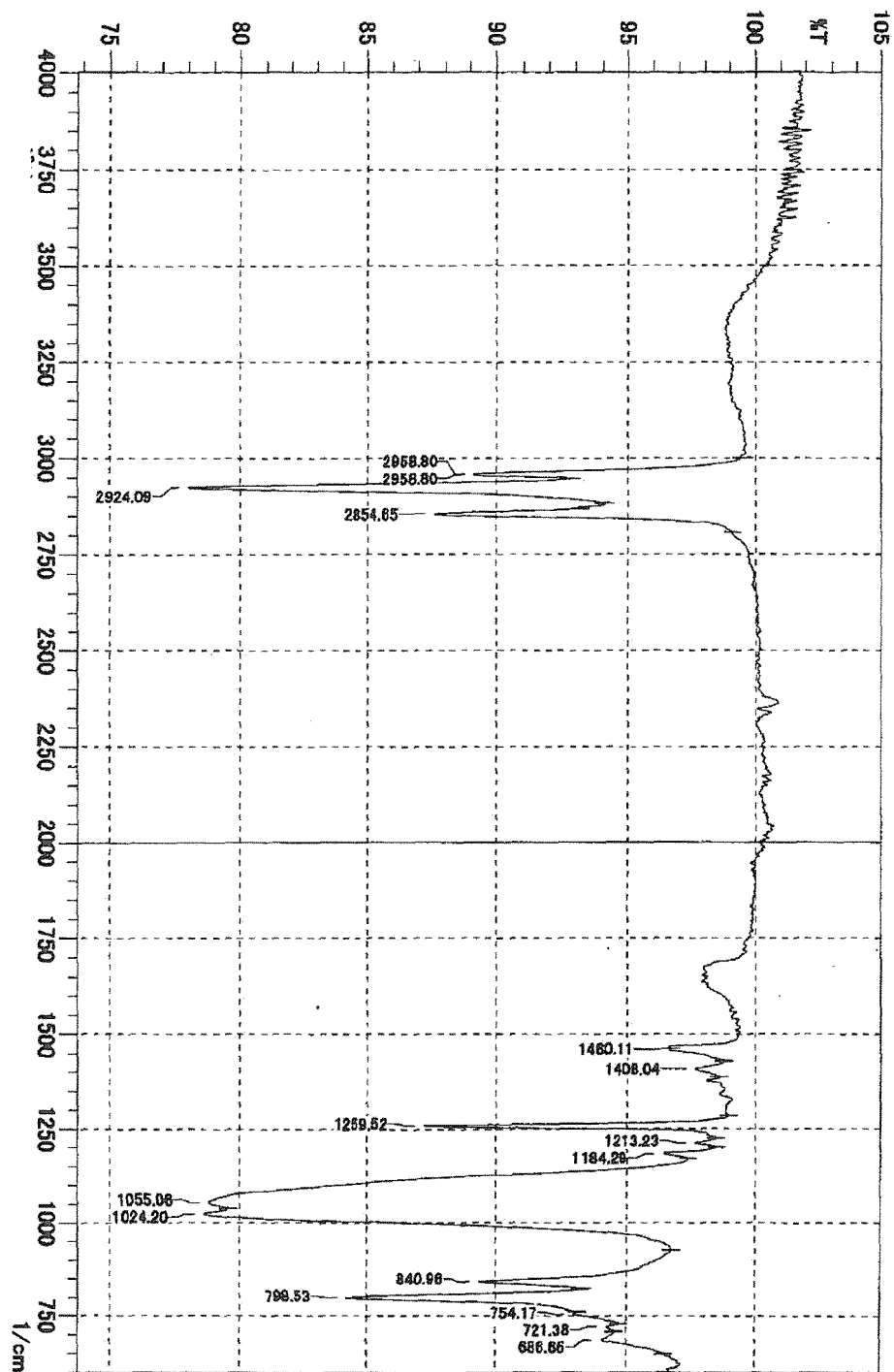
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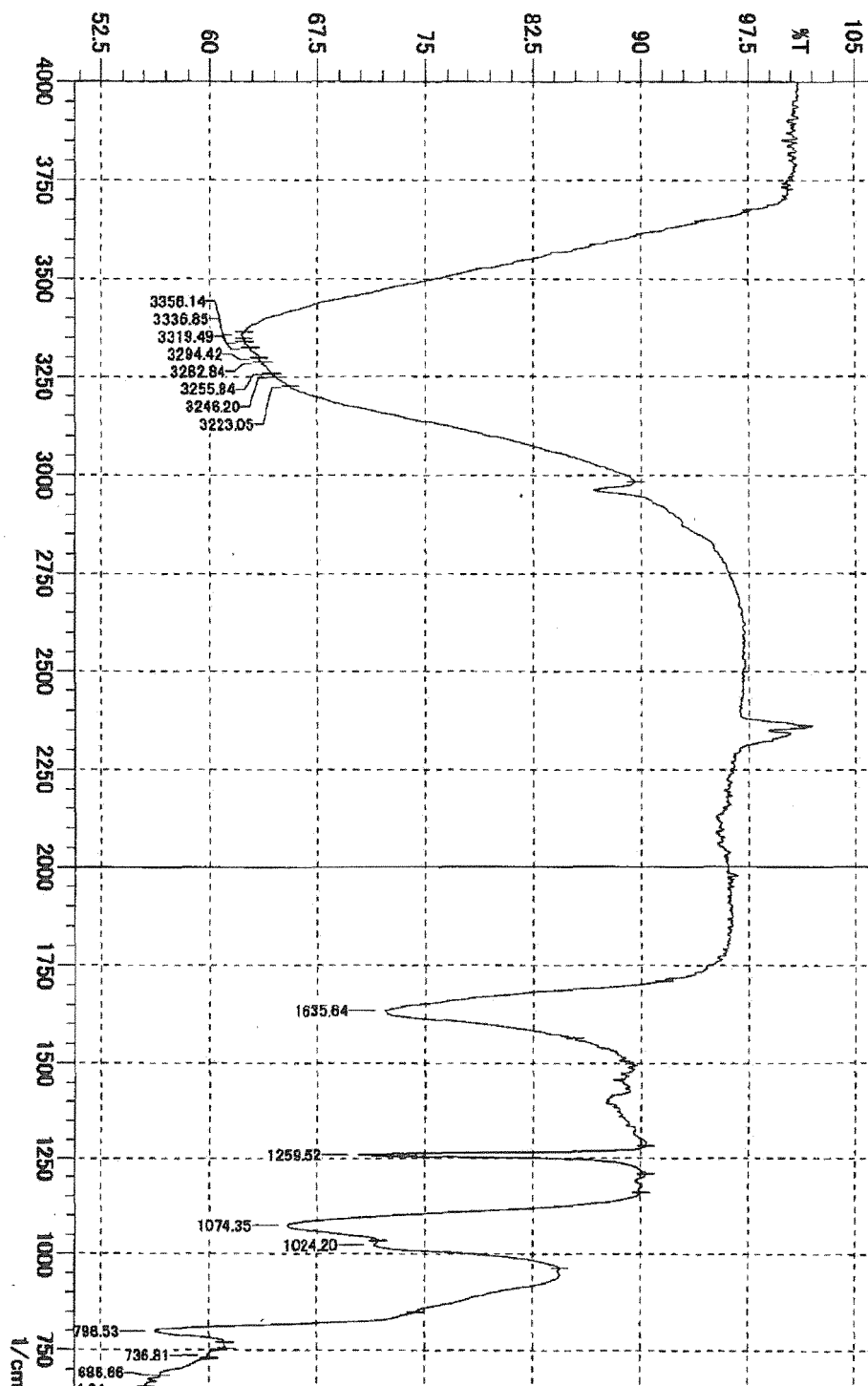
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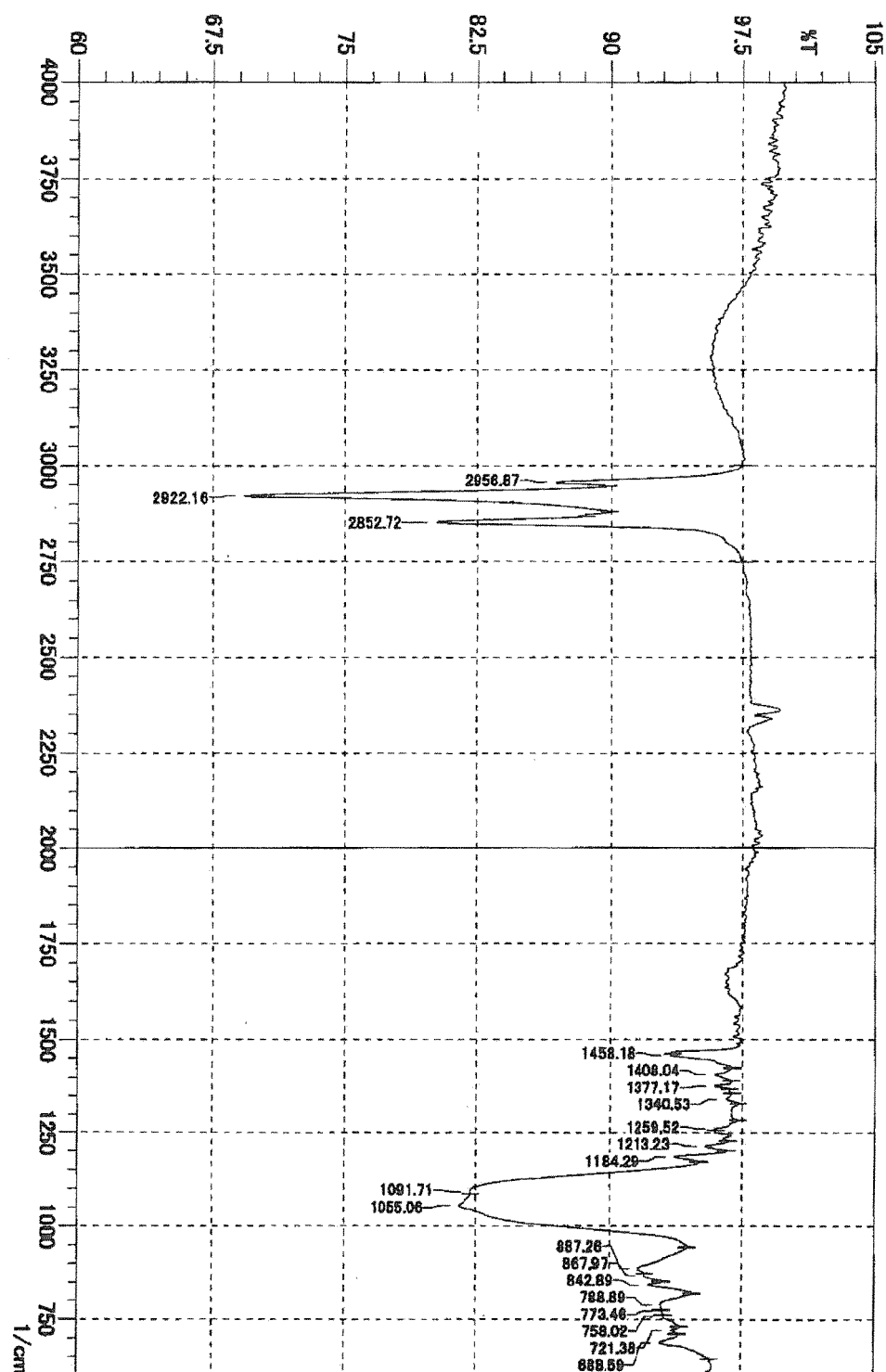
[Fig. 1]



[Fig. 2]



[Fig. 3]



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2017/001380

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A61K8/898(2006.01)i, A61Q5/12(2006.01)i, A61Q19/00(2006.01)i, C08G77/26(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61K8/00-8/99, A61Q1/00-90/00, C08G77/00-77/62

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2017
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2017 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2017

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI(Thomson Innovation), JSTPlus/JMEDPlus/JST7580(JDreamIII)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2011-102261 A (Seiwa Kasei Co., Ltd.), 26 May 2011 (26.05.2011), claim 1; paragraphs [0005], [0011], [0014], [0025] (Family: none)	1-9
A	JP 2011-246706 A (Dow Corning Toray Co., Ltd.), 08 December 2011 (08.12.2011), claims 1, 6 & WO 2011/136393 A1 claims 1, 6 & US 2013/0210930 A1 & EP 2563844 A1	1-9
A	JP 2001-48732 A (Seiwa Kasei Co., Ltd.), 20 February 2001 (20.02.2001), claim 1 (Family: none)	1-9

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search
10 April 2017 (10.04.17)

Date of mailing of the international search report
18 April 2017 (18.04.17)

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Tokyo 100-8915, Japan

Authorized officer

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2017/001380

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2011-105662 A (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd.), 02 June 2011 (02.06.2011), claim 2 & US 2011/0117145 A1 claim 2 & EP 2357024 A2	1-9
A	JP 2003-137720 A (Seiwa Kasei Co., Ltd.), 14 May 2003 (14.05.2003), claim 1 (Family: none)	1-9

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REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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- JP 2002145724 A [0007]
- JP 2000007795 A [0007]
- JP 2001048732 A [0007]
- JP H859424 A [0028]
- JP H867608 A [0028]
- JP H11286550 A [0036]